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[Information on the regional divisions of the Indian sub-continent will be found in Chapter XIII, 6: Spate AW1 India.]

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114 121 may find his way through what is the really complicated geography of a tract which is large in extent and varied in character.

There is no large part of this country that is altogether unknown to the Western world. There is hardly any place we shall reach that has not been visited, and few places that have not been measured, by Englishmen who have preceded me. Many of the previous travellers, too, have given to the public the results of their observations. If I were writing a compilation from their books and memoirs, or if I were attempting to consolidate their information with my own, this would be the place to enumerate their various works. But as I propose rather to give a simple version of what I myself observed, whether it be the same as, or whether it be different from, what has before been told, I shall only refer to other writers where I have been distinctly indebted to them, or where it may be necessary to comment on their facts or their conclusions.

101 [631 [643] I have confined myself in this account to the territories of the Maharaja of Kashmir, for the reason that my travels in the Himalayas were almost entirely restricted to them. This ruler has for his full title "Maharaja of Jummoo and Kashmir." By the Panjábís he is most commonly called after the former place, by Englishmen after the latter. It is this last practice which has led Englishmen at home to confound "Kashmir" with the whole of the territories. This mistake (which has unfortunately found its way into the maps of India) I try to guard against by using for my book the title "Jummoo and Kashmir Territories," and by restricting the use of the word "Kashmir" to the very defined tract that from time immemorial has borne the name. It must be understood, moreover, that the above title held by the Maharaja is not complete as denoting all the territories ruled by him; for these include, besides the Jummoo districts and Kashmir, the more distant countries of Ladákh, Baltistán, and Gilgit, all of which will come under our notice.

131 133 The relationship, physical and political, of this tract with India now deserves our attention. The map of India given with this book, will help us to understand its position at the edge of

[G.P. category 116 End Map I -- Analyst]

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the great plain of India which sweeps unbroken from the mouths of the Ganges to the western part of the Panjāb, continuously skirted on the north by the Himalaya Range, which has a direction varying in a curve from east and west to south-east and north-west. It is the last strip of the plain and the wide mass of the mountains on the north of the Panjāb that make up the territory. Politically, it is a government tributary to the Queen, with relations defined by certain treaties, which will be more fully spoken of hereafter, but whose result may here be said to be that the ruler is obliged to govern his foreign politics according to the views of the Government of India, while in domestic administration he is nearly independent.

Measurements of the territory show it to have a length in one direction, from south-east to north-west, of close on 400 miles, and at right angles to that, from south-west to north-east, of 350 miles. Measured from south to north it may be said to extend for 240 miles from lat. 32° 30′ to lat. 36° N.; and from east to west, for 330 or 400 miles, from long. 73° 30′ to 80° E.; these, however, must be taken only as general measurements, the irregularity of outline prevents a more definite statement in brief. The area I estimate at 68,000 square miles.

The form of the ground we have endeavoured to represent on the maps both by careful attention to the hill-shading and by the statement of the heights of certain positions. Under the heading of each tract described much will be said on this subject; but at this stage it is advisable to give a slight sketch of the vertical geography of the whole area.

The lowest part is the strip of plain on the south-west, which is continuous with the great level plain of the Panjāb; it is 900 or 1000 feet above the sea.

The mountains begin along a very definite line. The first ridge is a line of hill from 1000 to 2000 feet above the plain, that is to say 2000 or 3000 feet above the sea. Next comes a tract of rugged country, which includes various ridges running nearly parallel to the first one, with long narrow valleys between them. These ridges are 3000 and 4000 feet high, while the valleys have

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only counted by them as higher, but are looked up to with some such special respect. D 564

The Maharaja has done something to improve the position of these low castes in engaging some hundreds as sepoys, for the work of sapping and mining. These have acquired some consideration, indeed they have behaved themselves in time of war so as to gain respect, having shown themselves in courage to be equal with the higher castes, and in endurance to surpass them. D [657]

Thus we see that the great majority of the people of Dūgar are Hindūs, with the remnants of the old inhabitants among them, who cannot be said to be of any faith. Here and there, but especially in the towns, are Muhammadans, following various trades and occupations. In Jummoo, especially, there is a good number of them, partly those who from various places have come and settled there, partly those who, natives of the country, have at different times been converted to Muhammadanism. Of these, in all probability, are the *julāhs*, that is, weavers, who form a large proportion of the Muhammadans of Jummoo, so much so that one ward of the town is called "the weavers' quarter." It may be worth mentioning, as one of the strange facts of the distribution of labour among castes and tribes, that the whole of the weaving trade hereabouts is in their hands; there remains no set of Hindūs who follow that for a business. D 563 [463]

Settlements of Kashmīrīs, also Muhammadans, have been made in a few places in the Outer Hills. These people will be described in the chapter on Kashmir.. K [66]

THE CHIBHĀLĪS.

They are so called from the name of their country, Chibhāl, which is that part of the Outer Hill region lying between the Chināb and Jhelam rivers. It would seem that the word Chibhāl comes from *Chib*, which is the name of one of the Rājpūt tribes. Why that particular tribe should have given its name to the country in question is not clear, but doubtless there is something in its history that could account for it. K 101 131

1: Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AV1 Kashmir AV1

PAHĀRIS, OR DWELLERS ON THE MIDDLE MOUNTAINS.

101 Having thus tried to give some notion of what is a fair specimen of the Middle Mountains, I propose, before speaking of any more places in particular, to say something about the inhabitants.

These I shall call by the same name, "Pahāris," as is given them by their neighbours; for although, as explained in the introductory chapter, the word, meaning "mountaineer," is itself indefinite, yet it is restricted by the Dogrās to these particular races, and as there is no general name among the people themselves corresponding to what I want to express, I do not think we can do better than adopt it.

131 The Race Map shows the Pahāris to extend over the tract I have called the Middle Mountains only as far west as Budil, in the valley of the Ans; as to the part of that tract to the west and north-west, the people have already been described under the head of Chibhālis; the Muhammadanising of that country of Chibhāl preventing us from separating all the races that may have existed distinct in former times.

142 The space, then, coloured Pahāri on the Race Map is occupied [563] by mountaineers who have remained Hindū. Over the whole of it the people have a general resemblance. They are a strong hardy race, of good powerful frame, but still active; they have a straight forehead, good brow, with a nose markedly hooked, especially among the older men. Among the people round Rāmban I noticed a special form of narrow nose, bent over with a peculiar curve. [302] Their black hair is allowed to grow to their shoulders; their beard and mustache are thickish, but the beard does not grow long.

291 The men all dress in a light grey thick woollen cloth, which is made in almost every house.* In some parts they wear a short coat, in others a long and full one, hitched up by a kamarband, or waistband, of a woollen sort of rope, wound many times round. Their pyjamas are loose down to the knee, but below that fit

175 this was brought to a close by Gulāb Singh sending a small force to assert his right as head of the Jummoo family; his troops met with but little resistance, and the principality was annexed to Jummoo.

* Pattū (puttoo) is the name for this coarse homespun cloth over all the hills and in Kashmir.

4 [of category in, E. d Map - Analysis]

1: Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AV1 Kashmir AV1

close; this is a very good form for hill countries.* Their cap is of different shapes, sometimes a skull-cap, more often one with side flaps. Lastly, a lūī (looee) or blanket, of the same cloth, worn in many ways according to the occasion, enables them to withstand all the severe weather they are exposed to. 291

The women have a long gown of the same homespun, and, like the men, wear a kamarband. In some parts the gown is of nearly black cloth instead of grey. Sometimes they wear a low round red cap; near Rāmban the women have a peculiar tall one.

The caste that among the Pahāṛīs prevails in numbers far over others is the Thakar, which was mentioned as occurring among the Dogrās. The Thakars, indeed, have nearly all the land in proprietorship; they cultivate for the most part their own land; they are the peasantry of the mountains, as the Jats are of the Panjāb plain. 564 [241]

The low castes, Dūm and Megh, are scattered about everywhere; they dress in the same way as the others, and have acquired something of the same general appearance, but are not such large men, nor have they as good countenances.

GADDĪS.

At the south-east end of this region, where it borders on the Chamba country, there is a race called Gaddīs (or Guddees), who seem to have come at some time or other from the Chamba Hills. They are Hindūs, and have the same subdivisions of caste as the others, but they do not keep their caste rules so strictly. They possess large flocks of sheep and herds of goats, and they migrate with them to different altitudes according to the season. When snow threatens on the higher pastures they descend, coming in winter to the Outer Hills, and even to the edge of the plains. In spring they turn their faces homeward, and step by step follow the returning verdure, by June reaching the highest pastures and the hamlets, where some of the family had kept warm their home. 101 131 564 221 233

In the upper valley of the Tavī, which was lately described, live 000

* See the cut on the next page of some men of an allied race (the Gaddīs mentioned below), whose dress is the same as that of these Pahāṛīs, except as to the cap.

I; Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AV1 Kashmir AV/

In the upper valley of the Tavi, which was lately described, live some Gaddis in communities of their own, with their own headmen, in small villages separate from those of the other hill men.

The relationship of these Gaddis to the other Paháris cannot be a distant one. In physique they closely resemble the people we have described. It is likely that whatever peculiarities they possess have been acquired by specialisation of occupation through some centuries.

In dress they have one striking peculiarity in their hat, made of a stiff cloth, which is of a form indescribable, but it is well

GADDIS, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

shown in the accompanying cut taken from a photograph. This gives a fair notion of the features of the Gaddis, as well as of their dress, which, as stated before in the note, is the same as that of the Paháris, except as regards this peculiar hat.

As to the language of the Paháris, many separate dialects are spoken; every 20 miles or so will bring you within hearing of a new one. Places no farther apart than Rámban, Doda, Kishtwár,

1; Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AVI Kashmir AVI

Pādar, and Bhadarwāh, have their own speech, which, though not incomprehensible to the people of the neighbouring place, still is very distinct from theirs. Counting all these together as Pahārī dialects, we may say that between Pahārī and Dogrī there is so much difference as to make Pahārī incomprehensible to a man of Dūgar. More will be said on this subject in the chapter on Language.

GUJARS.

There is another race who spend half their life on these mountains and half at lower altitudes, namely the Gujars.

Unlike the Gaddīs (who are really hill people, and only for a few months at a time visit the lower parts), the Gujars have their homes below; they are only summer visitors to the mountains. Since they were omitted from what was said about the inhabitants of the Outer Hills, they may fairly find a place here.

These Gujars are a set of people who are found scattered at intervals over the country between Delhi and the Indus. In these parts which we deal with they have their homes in the plains outside the hills, here and there among the lower hills, and in some valleys among the higher mountains. Sometimes they occupy a village by themselves; sometimes they share it with others; but even in that case they remain a very distinct body. Though holding some land, they do not chiefly depend on it for sustenance, for they are a migrating, pastoral tribe, who seek for their herds pastures in various parts at different levels, and live mostly by the produce of their cattle.

I agree with Sir George Campbell that they are an Aryan race; but their countenance cannot be called high Aryan. Their forehead is narrow; they want the well-formed brow of the finer races. The lower part of the face is narrow also; but the nose has always something of the curve, as is often seen in Aryan nations. Some I met with had lighter eyes than are common among the other tribes of the country, and, generally, all compared with the people we have hitherto had to describe, their beard was scant. In figure they are tall and gaunt; in motion slow and ungainly. They are rather surly in disposition, having that

1: Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AV1 Kashmir AV1

a sharp rocky ridge—20,000 and 21,000 feet high; some are so steep as to bear little or no snow; some are thickly clothed with it. A glacier occupied a hollow, and extended towards us for some miles, but ended off still high up. The rocky ridges and precipitous spurs that lead down from the peaks are on a very great scale; a thousand-foot cliff would count for little among them. At the lower part of the slopes, wherever a little ledge has enabled the seed to lodge, deodar-trees crown the rocks. The river washed the foot of the spurs at a level of five or six thousand feet.

Passing on round mountain spurs on our own side, we suddenly come into view of the inhabited part of Pādar, which is altogether on the south side of the valley. There are a number of villages occupying ground sloping to the river, backed by lofty wooded and snow-capped hills. The road brought us down to the level of these villages, and then led us along the river-side for a few miles to Atholi, which is the head-quarters of the district.

Besides the road by which we had come from Kishtwār, which is the summer road and does not open till May, there is another that may be traversed in the winter when the water is low, for then some of the obstacles—the steep cliffs—can be turned by taking to the river-bed. There are, however, some parts of this which make it a very difficult path; it is impossible to take ponies along it; the upper road indeed is hardly fit for them, but the few that go in and out of Pādar go by that way, only at some risk.

PĀDAR.

The space included under the name Pādar consists of the valley of the Chināb from a little below Sirī, our last stage, up to the boundary of Pāngī, which belongs to Chamba, a length of 30 miles, with, in addition, the valley called Bhutnā up to its source, and the subsidiary ravines of both the Chināb and the Bhutnā River.*

* Pādar is, I believe, the proper native name. Sometimes by the Dogrās, and more often by the Kashtār people, it is called *Pādder*, or *Padder*. Cunningham (see his 'Ladak,' pp. 343-344) confounds it with Padam, the chief place in Zanskār; this mistake curiously confuses a portion of his otherwise admirable account of the conquest of Ladākh by the Dogrās.

Lt Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AVI Kashmir AVI

Pādar is surrounded, we might almost say enclosed, by mountains bearing perpetual snow; these give rise to glaciers, which end off at too high a level for them to project into the main valley. Most of the mountains in sight from below are either the rocky or the forest-covered lower slopes. The cultivated part is very small in extent; there is the collection of villages in the four miles below Atholī, where is the widest opening in the whole tract; and there are some small villages at intervals farther up the two valleys. All these together have 400 houses.

Atholī, which may be counted the chief place in Pādar, is on an alluvial plateau, 6360 feet above the sea and 200 feet above the river; on the opposite bank is a wider plain, some 60 feet lower in level. At the very point of the meeting of the Bhutnā River with the Chināb, only 40 or 50 feet above the water, is the present fort, a little toy-looking affair; it is a square work with round corner towers, built, in the manner of the country, of alternate courses of stone and timber, and plastered over; it is garrisoned by ten or twelve men. Behind the fort are remains of the former town of Chatargarh; these are linear heaps of stones, arranged, on the whole, in a square form. On the same plateau are groups of trees, sheltering some wooden temples and shrines.

The Chināb, which flows between the two plateaus, comes from the direction of Pāngī through a rock-bounded gorge, in a narrow deep stream; then widening out it sweeps along below Atholī. At the beginning of June, when the sun was fast melting the snows, and the glacier-water was bringing down in suspension a fine light drab mud that coloured the whole river, the rate of the current at this spot was 6½ miles an hour. It is here spanned by a rope bridge; a wooden bridge that for some years had existed, was carried away by a flood about 1865; this probably was the flood which I heard of as having been brought about by a natural damming of the river in Lāhol far away up; the breaking of the dam made the waters rise at Atholī to something like 100 feet above their winter level.

The climate of Pādar is severe. From its elevation, and the considerable moisture of its air, there is a great fall of snow in

1: Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AV1 Kashmir AV1

132 that outside, yet, from the gaps and partial gaps before mentioned, there is a wheeling round of the moist winds and clouds, which thus to some extent find their way round the flank of the range to the inner region, so far at all events as to affect its north-western portion.

Although, from the small area they occupy, the *snow-beds* which have been described in a previous chapter (Chapter XV., *General Observations*) have not on this map found a place, yet, in connection with the other snow phenomena, it may be well here to mention them and to state that they are found at about the level of 16,000 feet.

[192] I will now put down, for the convenience of travellers, the words representing, in some of the languages used among the mountains, the various states of snow:

	Dogrī.	Pīdarī.	Kashmīrī.	Gugrī.	Ladākhī.
snow	barf.	dang.	shīn.	hin.	khā.
ice	kakar.	dangoth.	yakh.	sor.	chārūng.
glacier		saryūn.	bandar.	kamuk.	kān or kāna.
avalanche		hiwān.	mānī.	hināl.	rud.
crevasse		..	..	hir.	

Glaciers and avalanches not occurring in Dugar, the words for them are wanting in Dogrī. The *d* in *dang* and the *d* and *t* in *dangoth* are cerebral; the *n* in *saryūn*, *kān*, and *kāns* is nasal.

RACE MAP. 1/A

101 This map shows the geographical distribution of the various
• 131 nations that have been described in the different chapters of the
563 book.

One of the tints given in this Race Map, and repeated in the two succeeding maps, denotes the portion of the Maharaja's territories which is quite uninhabited, and, with little exception, uninhabitable. This includes the great spread of the Kuenlun and Lingzhithang plains and all that width of mountain country which, continuous with it, extends to the north-west. Then there is the mass of mountain between the Shāyok and Indus rivers, the higher parts of which are quite unfrequented.

1/A [Cf. category IIC, End Map III -- Analyst]

1; Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AV1 Kashmir AV1

Then, on the other side of the Indus, is the broad space of lofty ground—penetrated indeed by valleys which are more or less populated, and which on the map are withdrawn from the uninhabited space—that reaches to the borders of the more favoured tract of Kashmir and its neighbouring valleys. It was a question with me whether the summits of the Panjāl Mountains and of those east of Kashmir should be marked as uninhabited; against their being so marked there was this, that the people, especially the Gujars, in summer take their flocks and herds high up on the mountains from both sides, so that there is but a small width, of the loftiest mountains between, that is left unfrequented.

The remaining portion of the country is coloured as inhabited by the various races or nations which have been enumerated in the Introductory chapter and described in succeeding ones; the list is here repeated, with a reference to the parts of the book where details about the people will be found:

ARYAN.	TURANIAN.
Dogrā (Chap. III.).	Tibetan; subdivided into—
Chibhālī (Chap. III.).	Baltī (Chap. XVI.).
Pahārī (Chap. VI.).	Ladākhī (Chap. XII.).
Kashmīrī (Chap. VIII.).	Chāmpā (Chap. XII.).
Dārd (Chap. XVIII.).	

The *Chāmpās*, the only nomads of the list, occupy the tract called Rupshu, in the south-eastern portion of the country, as far as it is habitable; their tents are pitched in the high-level valleys at elevations varying from 15,700 feet down to 13,700 feet; below this they do not come. Lower down in the same valleys the *Ladākhis* have settled, who are agricultural. Their villages are found even at the high level of 14,000 feet, and at every altitude from that down to about 9000 feet do they live. Besides the Indus and Shāyok Valley, Ladākhīs occupy the whole of Zānakār, and they have made a small settlement at the head of the Bhutnā River on the other side of the snowy range. At the line of their contact with the Baltīs they intermingle geographically, the two at some parts inhabiting alternate villages, at some occupying different portions of one and the same village. Thus the two squares of the Ladākhī tint within the Baltī area denote outlying

Ic Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AV1 Kashmir AV1

communities of Ladākhīs, and such squares might be increased in number if the degree of detail of the information possessed and the scale of the map would allow it. The next race, the *Balti*, occupy, either partly or wholly, the valleys of certain southern tributaries of the Indus and a considerable length of the Shāyok Valley and of the Indus Valley itself, down to 6000 feet above the sea. The outlying square of their colour near Leh marks the colony of Baltīs at Chashot.

The reason of my putting such patches as this in squares is to denote that they are conventional representations, to show that there are within that spot some of the race represented, and not that the area of their occupation is exactly represented by the patch of colour. This remark applies as well to the Language Map and the Faith Map.

Passing on to the Aryan Races, we find the *Dārds* occupying the north-western corner of the territories; within the boundary it is chiefly in these places that they live—the Gilgit Valley, the Astor Valley, the Dras Valley, and some spots in the Indus Valley; also they occupy the head of the Kishangangā Valley, there approaching to but a short distance from Kashmir. The *Kashmīrīs* constitute the whole population of Kashmir, the most thickly peopled part of all the territory we are dealing with. They have spread also beyond the bounds of Kashmir into some of the neighbouring valleys, and have made scattered colonies, usually flourishing, in many other parts, among races strange to them. The squares of the Kashmīrī colour denote some of these, and beyond the reach of our map, in the Panjāb itself, are they to be found. The *Pahārīs* are the next neighbours of the Kashmīrīs to the south; they live in the eastern part of the Middle Mountains. The *Chibhālīs* occupy both the Middle Mountains and the Outer Hills on the north-west and west. That name, as I have used it, includes tribes who differ somewhat among themselves, but I have not been able to divide them accurately; I think that there is a rather marked difference between the Bambās, in the northern part of the Chibhālī tract (in the valleys of the Kishangangā and the

1: Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AV1 Kashmir AV1

Jhelam above Muzafarābād), and those Chibhālī tribes south of them. The *Dogrās* are in the eastern part of the Outer Hill region. 101 131 563

LANGUAGE MAP. 1/1

The languages spoken have been the subject of a separate chapter; here, therefore, a very few words will suffice to explain this map, which shows the distribution of them. The principle applied has been to mass dialects, and separate only such languages as are mutually incomprehensible. The number is thus reduced to five. The tint for "uninhabited country" stands as before. The *Tibetan* language here marked out is that which is spoken, with not much difference, by the three Tibetan races who were distinguished in the last map; the area of it also includes a part of what in the Race Map is coloured "Dārd"; the reason of this is that the people of some few villages of the Dārd race (those situated in the Hanū Valley) have lost their own language and adopted the Tibetan. 197 563

The area of the *Dārd* language is the same as that of the Dārd race exhibited in the Race Map, with the exception just noted, and with the other exception that the colony of Kashmīris in Gilgit are not here shown as separate, on account of their having adopted the Dārd tongue.

The *Kashmīrī* language has nearly the same bounds as the Kashmīrī race, for these are a people who are apt to keep up their national characteristics. The only exceptions to this which I have noted are, first, that case of the Kashmīrī colony at Gilgit, and, secondly, the colony at Akhnūr, who have adopted the language of the Dogrās they have settled amongst.

The *Pahārī* dialects, which are allied to the Kashmīrī, which are intermediate between that language and the Dogrī, occupy the same area as the Pahārī race itself.

The *Chibhālī* and *Dogrī* dialects are here put together and represented under one colour, the two being mutually comprehensible; they occupy the combined area of the Dogrī and Chibhālī race of the last map.

1 [Cf. category III, End Map IV -- Analyst]

1; Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AV1 Kashmir AV1

drawing a line to separate the tract where the majority of the inhabitants are Hindūs from that where the majority are Muhammadans. On the other hand, in every town in the Muhammadan country, Hindūs are settled, chiefly as traders; and again, in Kashmir, a proportion of the inhabitants retain their old Hindū faith; these are the Kashmīrī Brahmins; but neither of these classes has one been able to distinguish on the map on account of their being geographically so mixed up with the Muhammadans. In Appendix VII. will be found some statistics of the proportions of Hindūs, Muhammadans, &c., in the different parts of the country.

Here in these territories is the spot where the three great Asiatic faiths meet. From the neighbourhood of the Brama Peaks, *and from no other spot in Asia*, one may go westward through countries entirely Muhammadan, as far as Constantinople, eastward, among none but Buddhists, to China, and southward over lands where the Hindū religion prevails, to the extremity of the Indian peninsula.

POLITICAL MAP.

The objects of this map are the showing, first, by what Governments the Maharaja of Kashmir's territories are surrounded, who are politically his neighbours; secondly, the subdivision of these territories themselves for administrative purposes; and, thirdly, the most practicable lines of routes that exist through them. These subjects will be briefly treated of under the headings, Surrounding States, Boundary Line, Interior Divisions, and Routes.

SURROUNDING STATES.

The Political Map then shows that on the south and the south-west the Maharaja's country is bounded by some of that portion of the British dominions which is under the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjāb. This includes two tracts—Chamba and Khāghān—which are not ruled directly by the British, but are held by native rulers tributary to and quite dependent on them; the greater part, however, is British territory, pure and simple.

On the north-west is the tract called Yāghistān, or rebel-

1; Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AV1 Kashmir AV;

/3/ land; this name it has acquired from the combined lawlessness
631 and independence of the people who inhabit it. This Yāghistān I have again divided into the space ruled over by Rajas and the space where the Government is republican. The Rajas are four—those of Chitrāl, Yāsīn, Hunza, and Nagar. Of Republics I have got the position of several, as Tangīr, Dārel, Gor, Thalicha, and Chilās, and others exist lower down the Indus. Some little information on these States has been given in Chapter XX. At the extreme corner of our map there comes in, but it nowhere touches the Maharaja's boundary, a portion of Badakhshān, a State tributary to the Amīr of Kābul.

On the north-east and north are the dominions of the ruler who till lately was called Atālīq Ghāzī, but who now bears the title of Amīr, and is called by the English "Amīr of Kāshghar"; he is the ruler of Eastern Turkistān, whose capital at this time is Kāshghar.

On the south-east we have Chinese Tibet, which is governed by the Grand Lāmā at Lhāsa, who himself is tributary to the Emperor of China.

THE BOUNDARY LINE.

Though the above divisions are expressed by the tints in the Political Map, yet the details of the boundary between each of them and the Maharaja's territory are best shown by the line drawn on the General Map, which should be referred to as well as the other for any point connected with the absolute boundary. Although I have given this with all the accuracy possible for me, yet in different parts there are many degrees of certainty about it. Hence a detailed statement on the subject becomes necessary.

Let us commence at the most southern corner, near Mādhopūr. From that point north-westward to the river Jhelam, the boundary, with the British districts of Gurdāspūr, Syālkot, Gujrāt, and Jhelam, is defined by pillars, and has been carefully mapped. From near Dulīāl on the Jhelam upwards to the falling in of the Khāghān River, the Jhelam River itself is the boundary; the right and left banks respectively belong to the British and the Maha-

1: Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AV1 Kashmir AV1

raja's Government. From the last-named point the boundary line, still fixed and undisputed, follows the ridge which divides the drainage of Khāghān from that of the Kishangangā.

After this I have put it down as following the ridge between the country of Chilās on the one hand and the higher part of the Kishangangā Valley and the Astor Valley on the other. But we have here reached a part for which there is no authoritative map to follow for the boundary; it is therefore necessary to state the principles on which I have proceeded.

In the first place I do not here consider any question—if there be one—of theoretical right to the countries in question. I am only depicting the state of occupation, the political state, of the countries as they are. Now as to Chilās; that country, as was told in Chapter XX., has once been occupied by the Maharaja's troops, who went there on a punitive expedition.[1] On their retiring, an arrangement was entered into with the Chilāsi leaders for certain tribute to be paid to, and for hostages of good conduct to be held by, the Maharaja. The conditions have been kept to for more than twenty years. But I do not consider that this is enough to constitute Chilās as even a dependency of the Maharaja. His people cannot come and go freely; for messengers he is obliged to choose men who by some reason of connection or acquaintanceship are more sure to be well treated than can be reckoned on for his nearer and more trusted officials. Thus so slight is the connection that it would not fairly represent the present political status of Chilās to bring it within the boundary. My line, down to the Indus, represents exactly where the Maharaja's direct authority ends and the ground frequented by Chilāsis begins. The same relationship exists between the Maharaja's Government and the independent village of Thalicha, which therefore I have excluded from the territories.

With the other neighbouring Yāghistān republics there is less connection still; they are necessarily put outside the boundary. The line is a natural one, following a watershed.

With Yāsin and Hunza I have carefully depicted the boundary as it actually was in 1870, and as now, in 1874, I believe it re-

[1] Cf. category III, pp. 398-399 -- Analyst

1: Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AV1 Kashmir AV1

mains. In 1870 I was on the spot myself, and found the boundary as I now put it.

From Nagar for the most part, and from the upper part of the Hunza Valley, the separation is effected by a great and almost impassable ridge of mountains.

We now come to the Yārkand territory, under the rule of the Amīr of Kāshghar. As to the boundary with this, from the Mustāgh Pass to the Kārākoram Pass, there is no doubt whatever. A great watershed range divides the two territories. But it will be observed that from the Kārākoram Pass eastward to past the meridian of 80°, the line is more finely dotted. This has been done to denote that here the boundary is not defined. There has been no authoritative demarcation of it at all; and as the country is quite uninhabited for more than a hundred miles east and west and north and south I cannot apply the principle of representing the actual state of occupation. I have by the dotted boundary only represented my own opinion of what would be defined were the powers interested to attempt to agree on a boundary. At the same time this dotted line does not go against any actual facts of occupation.

These last remarks apply also to the next section, from the Kuenlun Mountains southward to the head of the Changchenmo Valley; for that distance the boundary between the Maharaja's country and Chinese Tibet is equally doubtful.

From the Pass at the head of the Changchenmo Valley southwards the boundary line is again made stronger. Here it represents actual occupation so far that it divides pasture-lands frequented in summer by the Maharaja's subjects from those occupied by the subjects of Lhāsa. It is true that with respect to the neighbourhood of Pāngkong Lake there have been boundary disputes which now may be said to be latent. There has never been any formal agreement on the subject. I myself do not pretend to decide as to the matter of right, but here again I can vouch that the boundary marked accurately represents the present state. For this part my information dates from 1871, when I was Governor of Ladākh. This applies also to all the rest of the boundary between the Maharaja's and the Chinese territories.

1: Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AV1 Kashmir AV1

Where the British district of Spiti comes on there has been a boundary dispute, which was lately decided. From the point marked "Gya St° 22309" to a little farther west than the Bāra Lācha Pass my line is different from what will be found on any published map. It expresses the result of the late negotiations on that boundary dispute, in which at one time I was concerned as Boundary Commissioner for the Maharaja; and though on one particular point this had not been settled when I left the country, I have since ascertained that the line has been marked out as is here depicted.

From near the Bāra Lācha Pass westward, and round to the corner we started from, the line, I believe, accurately represents an undisputed boundary.

INTERIOR DIVISIONS.

For the representation of the administrative division of the Maharaja's country I have adopted on the Political Map three tints or shades.

One of these marks the tracts near Jummoo, or the Home Districts as they may be called. These are seven *zila's* or Districts—Jummoo, Jasrota, Rāmnagar, Udampūr, Riāsi, Mināwar, and Naushahra—whose government has been arranged on a plan like that of the Districts in the Panjāb. Over each is a civil officer (sāhib-i-zila') corresponding to the Deputy Commissioner of the British system, with an assistant (nāib-i-zila'); these are at the head-quarters; and there are three or four Tahsildārs, each over a subdivision of the District that is called a Tahsil.

Part of this area coloured as "Home Districts" is a tract marked *Rajaship of Punch*, lying north of the Naushahra District. This is governed by Raja Moti Singh, first cousin to the Maharaja; it is held by him in close dependence on, and indeed obedience to, the Maharaja, who, however, interferes but little with its internal management.

The next division is Kashmir proper, which is managed by an officer of considerable rank and powers. The separation of the government of Kashmir from that of the other divisions is almost

2; Gervis T-8 (no date) 1964 AVI Kashmir AVI

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

The States and Cities of Poonch and Jammu

131 To the south—slightly east—of Gilgit lies the State of
491 Poonch, which sits between the Kashmir Valley and Pakistani Punjab, with a range of mountains to the east and the river Jhelum to the west as natural borders. It is a country of which little has been written, yet most of the visitors who entered Kashmir in the old days by the most popular road, one which runs from Rawalpindi in the Punjab to Srinagar, passed close to it, if not through it. No doubt they were concentrating upon the road, which although fairly good, has its terrors in twists, hairpin bends, blind turnings and precipices, especially when the visitor was forced to rely upon the driving judgment of car drivers or tonga wallahs whose one idea was to get to the end of the journey.

133 The surrounding mountains are just as magnificent as in the other parts of Kashmir—in fact are merely the other side of those viewed from the Valley, their northern slopes a mass of firs and pines. The immediate surrounding hills are strangely of the same height, so that they appear like wave upon wave of dark green pines and firs, shaded only by the valleys or by distance. These valleys are cleft out in such a way that it would seem that the whole was once a great plateau, the softer stones and soils being washed away, and that which remains in rib-like formations being of the harder stone which with time has
172 clothed itself with trees. On the tops of a number of these hills with naturally scarped faces, are the ruins of ancient forts, each so placed and planned that its position, with its inaccessibility, protected it against escalade, leaving the attackers to starve the defenders out from it. These hill forts are relics of the days when the country was divided up into small tracts, each with its own ruler.

In Imperial Gazetteer G-3 (1889-98) 1909 AVI Kashmir AVI

I

PROVINCIAL GAZETTEERS OF INDIA

KASHMÍR AND JAMMU

Physical aspects.

Kashmír and Jammu.—The territories of the Maháráját of Kashmír and Jammu may be roughly described in the words of the treaty of March 16, 1846, as 'situated to the eastward of the river Indus and westward of the river Rávi.' This country, known to the English as Kashmír and to the Indians as Jammu, covers an area of 80,900 square miles, extending from 32° 17′ to 36° 58′ N. and from 73° 26′ to 80° 30′ E. It may be likened to a house with many storeys. The door is at Jammu, and the house faces south looking out on the Punjab Districts of Jhelum, Gujrát, Siálkot, and Gurdáspur. There is just a fringe of level land along the Punjab frontier, bordered by a plinth of low hilly country sparsely wooded, broken, and irregular. This is known as the *Kandi*, the home of the Chibs and the Dográs. Then comes the first storey, to reach which a range of mountains, 8,000 feet high, must be climbed. This is a temperate country with forests of oak, rhododendron, and chestnut, and higher up of *deodár* and pine, a country of beautiful uplands, such as Bhadarwáh and Kishtwár, drained by the deep gorge of the Chenáb river. The steps of the Himálayan range known as the Pír Panjál lead to the second storey, on which rests the exquisite valley of Kashmír, drained by the Jhelum river. Up steeper flights of the Himálayas we pass to Astor and Baltistán on the north and to Ladákh on the east, a tract drained by the river Indus. In the back premises, far away to the north-west, lies Gilgit, west and north of the Indus, the whole area shadowed by a wall of giant mountains which run east from the Kilik or Mintaka passes of the Hindu Kush, leading to the Pámirs and the Chinese dominions past Rakaposhi (25,561 feet), along the Muztágh range past K 2 (Godwin Austen, 28,265 feet), Gasherbrum, and Masherbrum (26,100 and 25,660 feet respectively) to the Karakoram range which merges in the Kuenlun mountains. Westward of the northern angle above

4s Durand G-3 (1888-93) 1900 AV1 Kashmir AV1

THE MAKING OF A FRONTIER

CHAPTER I

A MISSION OF ENQUIRY

121 114 THE interest which attaches to the work of Englishmen on the borderlands of our great Empire has prompted me to write the following plain record of work and travel in the Hindu-Kush. For four years Warden of the Marches on the northernmost point of our Indian frontier, it was my good fortune, in peace and war, to deal with the most primitive races, to penetrate mountain fastnesses where the foot of a European had never trod, and to wander through the most magnificent scenery that the eye of man has ever looked upon. I trust, therefore, that the following pages may give some idea of what life on the frontier really means.

131 The stretch of frontier to which I refer lies south of that portion of the Himalayan range which divides Chinese and Russian Turkestan and Eastern Afghanistan from the Indian Empire. Officially it is known as the region of the Eastern Hindu-Kush. From east to west its length is some five hundred miles; from north to south its depth is about a hundred and

4: Durand G-3 (1888-93) 1900 AV1 Kashmir AV1

fifty. It comprises the districts and States of Baltistan or Little Thibet, Gilgit, Hunza and Nagar, Chitral, and the Indus Valley from Bunji to Sazin.

The whole of these are either directly under the rule of, or tributary to, Kashmir, which State again is one of the most important of the Native States of India acknowledging the suzerainty of the Queen.

The importance of this portion of the frontier lies mainly in the proximity of the Russian outposts.

It is difficult of access. Gilgit, which is roughly its centre, lies four hundred miles from the line of railway at Rawal Pindi in the Punjab, and the only road leading to it, over which we have permanent control, runs over high passes closed for six months of the year by snow. From a military point of view, therefore, it is a bad position in which to lock up troops. But military considerations alone cannot decide the actions of a Government.

The Sikhs, during the time they ruled Kashmir, had been drawn into crossing the Indus at Bunji, owing to the persistent aggression of their Gilgit neighbours. The Dogras, the present rulers of Kashmir, had inherited their responsibilities, and had added to them by contracting agreements with the neighbouring States. As the suzerain power the responsibilities of Kashmir became ours, and it was recognised that the Hindu-Kush for these hundreds of miles must be our natural frontier.

If I have mentioned Russia, it is not to enter into dissertations as to the feasibility of her attacking India. The Great Empire—the coming shadow of which Napoleon saw with prophetic eye—is expanding in many directions. Central Asia is now hers.

4: Durand G-3 (1888-93) 1900 AV1 Kashmir AV1

one companion for a length of time. For four months we lived alone together, sharing the pleasures and troubles of hard travelling, and we emerged from the trial the fastest friends. With such a companion, delighting in the people, the scenery, and the novelty of the life, the four months of marching was a continual pleasure.

From Rawal Pindi, where the rail is left, the road into Kashmir runs for forty miles uphill to Murree, the summer headquarters of the Punjab Military Command, and from there descends twenty-eight miles to Kohala, in the valley of the Jhelum, which river is here the boundary between British India and Kashmir. The Jhelum is crossed by a suspension bridge at Kohala, and from this point the road runs for over ninety miles along the left bank of the river till it debouches at Baramulla into the main valley of Kashmir, within a few miles of the spot where the river leaves the Woollar Lake. The road is a very fine one, admirably aligned, but at the time I write of it was only partially completed, and we had to march about half the distance between Kohala and Baramulla, at which place the traveller into Kashmir usually enters the boats that convey him to Srinagar, the capital of the Kashmir State.

In the summer the heat in the Jhelum valley is very great, and though the scenery is fine, the river in a constantly recurring series of rapids cutting its way through the gorges of the impeding hills, there is not anything as a rule of remarkable beauty, and one's only object is to get through the journey as quickly as possible. The last few marches, however, are striking. The road runs below great cliffs

A HAND BOOK

OF

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL & POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

101 131 **Area.**—The total area of Jammu and Kashmir State is 84,471 square miles. It lies between 32°-17′ and 36°-58′ North Latitude and 73°-26′ and 80°-30′ East Longitude and is the largest State in India. It is larger than Hyderabad, about as large as Mysore, Bikaner, Gwalior and Baroda put together, and two-thirds the size of the whole of the Bombay Presidency.

Boundaries.—On the north it is bounded by Chinese and Russian Turkistan , on the east by Chinese Tibet, on the south by the Punjab and on the west by the North-Western Frontier Province. The territories of three powers, *viz.*, Britain, China and Russia, and of the independent kingdom of Afghanistan meet on the northern borders of the State.

133 **Physical features.**—In addition to a small strip of land along the borders of Jammu, which is a continuation of the great plain of the Punjab, and a bleak tract adjoining the Karakorum Mountains, the territories of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Jammu and Kashmir include valleys formed by the Chenab and the Jhelum and the middle reaches of the Indus.

Geographical divisions.—The generally accepted geographical divisions of the territories are as follows :—

1. The Sub-montane and Semi-mountainous Tract, consisting of the plain contiguous to the Punjab and broken *kandi* country skirting the Himalayan ranges. The rivers Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum and several perennial streams flow through the southern plain area, which borders [241] upon several Punjab districts. Rice, wheat, maize and other crops are grown in this area. Canals drawn from the big rivers and small village streams are the main sources of irrigation. The northern portion of the region called

[p1]

REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF JAMMU & KASHMIR

1931.

CHAPTER I

DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

131 1. The big patch of yellow lying upon the top of the pink map of India (between 32°17' to 36°58' North Latitude and 73°26' to 80°30' East Longitude) represents the territories known as the Jammu and Kashmir State which originating upon the northern borders of the great Punjab plain stretch extensively northwards to the meeting point of the three empires of Britain, China and Russia. Situated on the north-western extremity of India the State occupies a unique position in the Political Geography of the Indian Empire forming a part of the Frontier of India controlling as it does a boundary line of several hundred miles of Frontier touching Tibet, Chinese Turkestan and Russian Turkestan from which countries it is securely isolated and protected by several chains of parallel Himalayan Ranges whose snow-covered peaks render foreign ingress very difficult if not altogether impossible. It is bounded on the north by the Pamirs (the "Roof of the World") and Chinese Turkestan from which it is completely segregated by the eastern off-shoots of the Hindu Kush and the Mustagh or Karakoram mountains which lend an opening into the interior of the Eastern Turkestan through the Karakoram Pass at a height of 18,000 ft. above sea level and own Mount Godwin Austin the second highest peak of the world having an altitude of 28,265 ft. above sea level. The eastern and the western boundaries of the State are made up by the Chinese Tibet and the North-Western Frontier Provinces respectively while on the south it is bounded by the Punjab districts of Jhelum, Gujrat, Sialkot and Gurdaspur, the Chamba State, Spiti and Lahol.

659 In no country of the world are there such magnificient masses of the[1] snow-covered mountains rising to heights before which the Alpine giants will simply dwindle into insignificance.

2. **Natural Divisions.**—The dismemberment of a country into smaller administrative units such as Provinces, Districts and Tehsils being chiefly based on administrative and political considerations does not always provide a satisfactory basis of division for proper presentation and sound analysis of demographic statistics essential requisites of which demand comparison of like with like and scrupulous avoidance of wide generalisation.

Another mode of division of a country would be to partition it into regions possessing more or less similar characteristics based on the similarity of the soil or geographical, geological or meteorological conditions. For the purpoees of Census the essential characteristics of physical conformation, climate and rainfall which influence to a very considerable degree the character, distribution and

[1] [Errata: delete "the"; cf Errata Sheet, p. 329, category 116 -- Analyst]

659 standard of living of population in general, and of India (which is 80 per cent. agricultural, depending upon the mercy of timely monsoons) in particular would constitute a fairly good criterion for natural divisions.

But from the practical viewpoint neither of the above two criteria would by itself be sufficient as the presentation of results merely by the natural divisions will defeat the very objects for which a Census is taken by the Government who want to know the distribution of people and their condition in each administrative unit of the country to enable their provincial Governors, District officers, and Tehsildars to take necessary steps for the improvement of conditions in their respective jurisdictions. Experience has shown that it is always wiser to steer the middle course and accept a compromise between the two criteria by following both the methods in exhibiting the conclusions of the Census. The facts should therefore be stated by administrative divisions and the theory based on natural divisions whenever possible. Nowhere is the task of formation of natural divisions fraught with greater difficulties and complications than in the Jammu and Kashmir State where vicissitudes of climate and rainfall and variation of altitude are so pronounced that it is well nigh impossible to find fairly large tracts possessing homogeneous characteristics to enable sound grouping into distinct natural divisions. Not to say of homogeneity of physical features in a province it is rather difficult to find a district possessing same characteristics throughout. Speaking of the Kashmir Valley Sir Walter R. Lawrence has observed:—

"Every hundred feet of elevation brings some new phase of climate and of vegetation and in a short ride of thirty miles one can pass from the overpowering heat to a climate delightfully cool, or can escape from wearisome wet weather to a dry and sunny atmosphere."

If these remarks are true of the great valley a level stretch of country, they are applicable with much greater force to the Frontier Districts having ranges with perpetual snows ensconsing within their folds a large number of valleys and places enjoying the driest climate in the world with practically no rainfall. In view of the aforesaid difficulties it would be futile to attempt any fresh classfication of the natural divisions of the State and consequently we adopt the scheme of Natural Divisions propounded by Fredric Drew Esquire, F. R. G. S., F. G. S., in his "The Jammu and Kashmir Territories" (a geographical account) published in 1875 A. D. with necessary modifications made by Khan Sahib M. Matiuzuman Khan, the Superintendent of Census of this State in 1911, to suit the special requirements of the Census. Sticking to the old divisions has the further advantage of judging the comparative values of the figures with a great degree of accuracy than would otherwise be possible.

The Four Natural Divisions are:—(*i*) *The Sub-montane and the Semi-mountainous Tract.*—This is partly plain and partly broken Kandi country skirting the mountain ranges of the Himalayan series, and consists of tehsils Kathua and Jasmergarh of the Kathua district, the entire district of Jammu comprising Samba, Ranbirsinghpura, Jammu and Akhnoor tehsils, and tehsils Bhimber and Mirpur of the Mirpur district. The southern portions of these tehsils bordering upon the Punjab districts of Jhelum, Gujrat, Sialkot and Gurdaspur possess fertile tracts growing rice, wheat, maize and other crops. This region has been designated by Mr. Drew as "The plain in front of the hills" through which flow the three great rivers of the Punjab namely the Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum as also some perennial streams flowing with sufficient water throughout the year. The irrigation of this tract is carried out partly by canals drawn out of the big rivers (The Ranbir Canal, the Upper Jhelum Canal, the Basantpur and the Ujh Canal) and partly by small *Zimindari Kuhls*. The Ranbirsinghpura tehsil is the most fertile tract in this region having the best soil and receiving sufficient water from the Ranbir Canal; while Samba is the poorest with sandy soil thirsting for water. The northern portions of the above tehsils called "Kandi" being located at a higher level 1,100 to 1,200 ft., has stony and sandy soil where cultivation is meagre and uncertain mostly

131 133 161

*[Errata: read "have" for "has"; of errata sheet, p. 329, category 116 -- Analyst]

depending upon timely rainfall. The population of this division consists of 7,12,456 souls and the area is only 2,606 square miles. 131 133

(*ii*) ***The Outer Hills.***—This comprises the whole country of low-lying hills (called Sewalik or Sawa Lakh) in the south of the Pir Panjal mountains which partition the Jammu and Kashmir provinces and whose snowy peaks render the Kashmir valley inaccessible from the Jammu side during the winter months. Tehsil Basoli of Kathua district, the Riasi district, the Udhampur district and tehsil Kotli of the Mirpur district are all included within this belt which consists mostly of country 2,000 ft. to 3,000 ft. high, though in Bhadarwah and Kishtwar the hills reach a height of over 5,000 ft. 161

Excepting the fertile valley of Bhadarwah the country has only patches of cultivated areas spread between the hills covered with scanty and stunted forest growth which assumes larger and thicker proportions as higher elevation is reached where the pine and deodar forests form a great source of wealth to the State. Much of the mineral wealth of the State also lies buried in this part of the country and Reasi bids fair to play the role of an important metallurgical centre of the State in future. Although irrigational facilities are very scanty being arranged by small *Kuhls* drawn from mountainous nallahs or springs, but the cultivation is greatly helped by the larger precipitation that this region is blessed with on account of its proximity to the high Pir Panjal mountains which compel the moisture bearing winds to deposit most of their aqueous vapour in this part of the country. There are fairly populous and well cultivated valleys among the mountains such as Poonch and Rajouri and in the valley of the upper Chenab are the valleys of Ramban and Bhadarwah. Rice and wheat are grown in some parts while maize is the staple food of the Illaqa. The area of this division is 9,795 square miles and population runs upto 1,075,985 persons.

NOTE.—The Division I and II constitute the entire Jammu Province.

(*iii*) ***The Jhelum Valley.***—This includes all the three districts of the Kashmir Province having ten tehsils in all:— 631

1. Srinagar District	...	1. Srinagar,
		2. Anantnag,
		3. Kulgam,
		4. Awantipura,
2. Baramulla District	...	5. Baramulla,
		6. Sri Pratapsinghpura,
		7. Uttarmachhipura,
3. Muzaffarabad District	...	8. Uri,
		9. Karnah, and
		10. Muzaffarabad.

The seven tehsils of the Srinagar and the Baramulla districts constitute the Kashmir valley proper while Muzaffarabod district (of which only a few villages in Uri enjoy similar characteristics) has also been clubbed into this group to coincide with the administrative division; otherwise this hilly tract with insufficient cultivation and precarious agriculture would rightly fall within the Outer Hills Division. The mountains enclosing this tract have been termed as "The middle mountains" ranging on the average between 8,000 to 10,000 ft. in height although many of the peaks reach 14,000 to 15,000 ft. The valley 133 131

[Errata: cf. Category 116, p. 329 for corrections -- Analyst]

131 of Kashmir situated at over 5,000 ft. above sea level and the beautiful side
133 valleys of Sindh and Liddar also belong to this division.

It is needless to speak here of cultivation in the valley which is very close
241 and plentiful yielding abundant harvests of Shali (Paddy) the staple food of the
161 Kashmiries. Irrigation is supplied by the *Kuhls* drawn from natural water courses fed by the surrounding snow-clad mountains. The valley is famous for the large variety of its fruits which are exported to the plains in ever-increasing quantities. Besides rice or paddy, maize, wheat and tilgoglu also are grown while Trumba (Buckwheat) is grown on the higher regions in small quantity. The area of this division is 8,539 square miles and the population comprises 1,569,218 persons.

131 (iv) *The Indus Valley or the Tibetan and Semi-Tibetan Tracts.*—These
133 form the central portion of the valley of the great river Indus, which taking its
161 source at the Mansarowar lake in Tibet proper traverses the whole of the frontier region of the State running from south-east to north-west upto the bend round Nanga Parbat whence it assumes south-westerly course till it enters the sea after covering a total length of 1,800 miles from the source. Enclosed by Karakoram on the north and the central range of the Himalayas on the south this division comprises three-fourth of the area of the State but on account of its high altitude and highly mountainous and barren character maintains a population of only 288,584 people giving a density of 5 persons to a square mile. Except Gilgit the ranges in this Illaqa vary from 17,000 ft. to 22,000 ft. and in Ladakh
631 there are vast deserts, *i. e.*, Linghzithang 1,6000 ft. and Kuenlun (17,000 ft. above sea). This includes the three separate administrative divisions:—

1. Ladakh District	... 1. Ladakh, 2. Skardu and 3. Kargil Tehsils.
2. Gilgit District	... Gilgit Tehsil.
3. Frontier Illaqas	... Hunza, Nagar, Yasin, Chilas, Ishkoman, Kuh-Ghizar, Punial Illaqas included in the Gilgit Agency.

133 The physical characteristics of the various portions of this country differ very widely and we have almost rainless and therefore dry and barren tracts of Ladakh on the one extreme and Baltistan and Gilgit with their lower hill sides and valleys verdant with orchards and corn fields on the other.

*162 The Ladakh tehsil is peopled by the Mongoloid (Tibetan) race who
241 own allegiance to Budhism while Skardu and Kargil are inhabited by Muslims of Shia and Nurbakshi sects belonging to semi-Tibetan race called Balti. The cultivable area being very small and the rainfall very deficient agriculture is carried on by artificial irrigation with great difficulty and labour, and it is not unoften that terraced fields are reclaimed at the foot of the overhanging cliffs. The Ladakhi custom of polyandry keeps the small holdings intact as the joint family and common-wife system of the Budhists prevents fragmentation of holdings and also acts as a great check on population. Grim is the chief crop of Ladakh which grows even at a height of 15,000 ft. The population of Gilgit is constituted of Muslims of the Dard race and this small tract enjoys far better climate and cultivation than Ladakh; producing wheat and other crops as also
631 fruits. The production in Political Illaqas is again of an inferior kind.

2. Administrative Divisions.—As at the preceding Censuses, the State may be divided administratively into two broad divisions:—

(a) The State proper.

(b) Dependencies and Jagirs.

[Errata: read "giram" for "grim": cf. errata sheet, p. 329, category 116 — Analyst]

636 Poonch and Chenini are Jurisdictional Jagirs and their Rajahs enjoy internal powers of management subject to general superintendence and control of His Highness' Government. The Chief chiefships of the Frontier Illaqas classed under item 3 are in feudatory relations with the State and are under the direct charge of the Political Agent who is an officer of the Government of India.

During the decade 1921-1931, the external boundaries of the State did not undergo any alterations while internally the Bhadarwah and Langet tracts which formed the Jagirs of His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur were under his commands amalgamated with the State territories after his accession to the throne. The Bhadarwah Jagir was included in the State as a tehsil of the Udhampur district while Langet was merged into the adjoining Handwara tehsil.

The private Jagirs of His late Highness *i. e.*, Natipura and Kouna, were after his demise also amalgamated with the State.

I. The Area dealt with.

131 The total area of the State, as adopted at the present Census is 84,471 square miles as against 84,258 square miles of the last Census. A reference to the marginal table will show how the area figures have varied from Census to Census.

TABLE A.

Drew 1875	..	80,900 square miles.
Census Report 1891	..	80,900 " "
" " 1901	..	80,900 " "
" " 1911	..	84,432 " "
" " 1921	..	84,258 " "
" " 1931	..	84,471 " "

From the above figures it is clear that the estimate of Drew in 1875 A. D. was very low being mostly conjectural as at that early date the areas of even the two provinces of Jammu and Kashmir had not been surveyed not to speak of the estimates of the areas of the districts of Ladakh and the Agency Illaqas whose limits upto the present date remain to be completely surveyed. Rejecting Drew's estimate we come to the estimates of area adopted at the Censuses of 1891 and 1901 at both of which the area figures were put at 80,900 square miles, the information being chiefly based perhaps upon the Imperial Gazetteer of India. It may be taken for granted that regular surveys had not been conducted prior to 1891 and only partially conducted between 1891-1901 as the 1891 Report does not show any figures by provinces but gives the total for the whole State.

TABLE B.

	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Jammu Province including Jagirs ..	80,900	5,375 Assessed including Jagirs	12,420	12,240	12,370
		7,525 Assessed areas.	8,420	8,260	8,180
Kashmir Province including Jagirs ..					
Frontier Districts ..		68 Assessed areas.	63,540	63,760	63,921
Total ..	80,900	80,900	84,432	84,258	84,471

It is in the 1901 Report that we meet with the partial area figures by provinces which shows that figures of Settlement surveys were made use of in the Report. It was in the year 1887 that the Settlement of Kashmir Valley was commenced by Mr. Wingate, I. C. S., C. I. E., who was succeeded by

6:India G-3 (1931)1933 AVI Kashmir AV I

131 Mr. (now Sir) Walter R. Lawrence, I. C. S., C. I. E., who was appointed permanently as Settlement Officer Kashmir in 1890. The work of survey was commenced in the summer of 1887 and completed in 1893. So the 1901 Report contains somewhat reliable figures but being incomplete these are of very little practical value for the requirements of the Census as these relate only to the areas measured within the village boundaries and leave out of account Bhadarwah and Poonch as also the Political Illaqas.

At the Census of 1911, the Superintendent in charge seems to have made strenuous efforts to arrive at a correct figure and his estimate of 84,432 squale miles based on data furnished by the Survey of India and verified by the State Settlement Department wherever possible may be considered to present a fairly reliable figure for the State.

The 1921 Census figures were again obtained from the Survey of India (Party No. 1) which quoted for all districts except Ladakh district, Political Agency Illaqas and part of Gilgit, areas of which units were adopted from the 1911 Report as will be proved by a comparison of the area figures for Frontier Districts at these two Censuses which are quite identical being 63,560 miles in both cases. The area of the State as computed in 1921 stood at 84,258 square miles.

At the current Census also the figures adopted in Imperial Table No. I have been obtained from the Survey of India so far as the Jammu and Kashmir Provinces and the Gilgit Wasarat are concerned, but as regards the Ladakh district and the Frontier Illaqas the figures of the past Censuses have been repeated. The Survey Department have supplied the area of such places only as are covered by Modern Surveys wherein Tehsil boundaries have been shown on the Survey Maps; and for the rest, such as tehsils in Ladakh district no areas are available with the Survey Department as even the District boundaries are not marked. There is an increase of (84,471—84,258) = 213 square miles at the present Census which will be explained by a reference to the subjoined comparative statement :—

District or State.		1931 (Area in square miles).	1921 (Area in square miles).	Difference.
I.—Jammu and Kashmir State	..	84,258	84,471	+213
1. Jammu District	..	1,147	1,147	...
2. Kathua ..	..	1,652	1,652	...
3. Udhampur District including Bhadarwah	..	4,857 (1,300+1,557=3)	5,070	+213
4. Riasi District	..	1,650	1,709	—59
5. Mirpur District	..	1,342	1,407	+65
6. Chenani Jagir	..	96	96	...
7. Punch ..	..	1,697	1,697	...
II.—Kashmir Province	..	4,218	4,220	+2
8. Baramulla District	..	1,217	1,217	...
9. Srinagar District	..	1,554	1,554	...
10. Anantnag District	..	1,450	1,448	+2
III.—Frontier Districts	..	63,560	63,561	—1
11. Ladakh District	..	46,742	46,742	...
12. Gilgit ..	..	5,119	5,119	—1
13. Frontier Illaqas	..	11,699	11,700	...

AV1 Kashmir AV1

AREA OF THE STATE

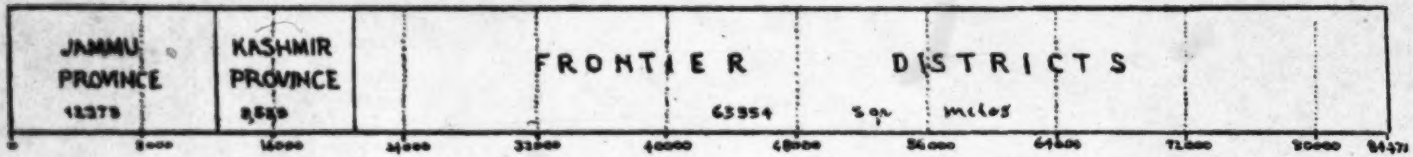

DIAGRAM SHOWING AREA OF THE PROVINCES

DIAGRAM SHOWING AREA OF THE DISTRICTS

[facing P. 7]

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131 The only material variation of area has taken place in the Udhampur district which records an increase of 213 square miles over the last Census which has been explained by the Officer-in-charge, No. 6 Drawing Office in the following words :—

"Officer-in-charge, No. 1 Party supplied you figures only for the area covered by Modern Surveys while I supplied you the figures both for the area covered by the Modern Surveys as well as that which is yet uncovered. In other words Officer-in-charge, No. 1 Party gave you figures for a portion of the district while I gave you for the whole."

The differences in Muzaffarabad, Riasi, Mirpur and Gilgit Wazarats are very small and may be ascribed partly to inter-district transfer of some villages and partly to the more accurate measurements of the Modern Surveys.

Every attempt has been made to get at the correct figures and the discrepancies in the past have been reconciled by exchange of good deal of correspondance with the Survey of India Department and the area figures as recorded in this Report may be taken to be reliable and authentic. The finality of these figures for the areas covered by the Surveys has been admitted by the Surveyor General of India who in his letter No. 1712/S, dated Calcutta, 12th May 1932 has remarked :—

"These areas have been computed from the latest Surveys available and supersede those given in official Gazetteers, small changes may have to be made in areas that come up for new Surveys, or in other cases, where boundaries are re-adjusted."

Note.—The revised area figures (84,471 square miles) adopted in the Imperial Table I of this State as well as in the Report Volume were supplied by the Surveyor General of India at a time when it was too late to incorporate in the All India Tables Volumes wherein the area has been shown as 84,516 square miles.

The area figures were also obtained from the State Settlement Department but these could not be made subservient to our purpose as in some cases these figures were very old while in other tehsils big, uncultivated sandy and mountainous areas were left out of measurements and consequently the *Thakbasts* of the adjoining villages of such tehsils do not coincide with each other. This data was therefore, not taken into account in the computation of area.

5. Inter-transfers.—During the decade 1921-31, there has been no change in the constitution of the provinces or districts with the exception of the Udhampur district to which has been added a new tehsil of Bhadarwah which formerly formed the Jagir of His Highness. Chenani Jagir which hithertofore was dealt with as a part of the Udhampur district has for the first time been constituted into a separate Census District on account of the Jagir being Jurisdictional one. As regards changes between tehsils the Akhnur tehsil has been enlarged by the addition of some ten villages of the Riasi tehsil and four villages from tehsil Bhimber. Tehsil Uttarmachhipura has acquired within its bounds the area of the Langet Jagir except Chak and Rakh Hygam which have been absorbed by Baramulla tehsil. Sri Pratapsinghpura tehsil has given away one village to Awantipura tehsil. The above changes do not effect the Provincial Totals either with respect to area or to population.

The Municipal limits of the city of Srinagar were enlarged by the addition of (1) Zunimar tract containing 36 Mohallas and the villages of (2) Butmalina, (3) Bagh Nand Singh, (4) Sonwar, (5) Bonamsar, (6) Shivpara and (7) Rathpura. This necessitated a good deal of adjustment in the population of the Srinagar city for 1921 Census for purposes of comparison with the 1931 figures. The adjusted population of the city is shown in the Imperial Table IV and a full explanation has been given in the remarks recorded on the fly-leaf which will also be discussed later in its proper place.

6. Comparison of area with other States and Countries.—A comparison of the recent area figures of the various Provinces and States as shown in the

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marginal table shows that Jammu and Kashmir occupies the first place amongst the Indian States in respect of its territorial extent possessing an area of 84,471 square miles which is distinctly larger than Hyderabad State (82,698), about thrice as large as Mysore (29,469), ten times the area of Baroda (8,164), about four times that of Gwalior (26,367) and Bikaner (23,317). The States of Jaipur (11,459) and Mewar (12,694) reach only one-seventh while Travancore (7,625) has only one-eleventh of territory as compared to this State.

Province or State.		Area in square miles.
A.—Ajmer Merwara	..	2,711
Assam	..	56,014
Baluchistan (Districts and Administered Territories)	..	54,228
Bengal	..	77,521
Bihar and Orissa	..	83,054
Bombay Presidency (Including Aden)	..	123,679
Burma	..	223,482
Central Provinces and Berar	..	99,920
Delhi	..	572
Madras	..	142,277
N. W. F. Province (Districts and Administered Territories)	..	13,518
Punjab	..	135,496
United Provinces	..	112,191
B.—Baroda State	..	8,164
Central India Agency	..	51,597
Gwalior State	..	26,367
Hyderabad State	..	82,698
Mysore State	..	29,469
Jammu and Kashmir State	..	84,471
Rajputana Agency	..	129,069
(a) Bikaner	..	23,317
(b) Jaisalmer	..	16,062
(c) Marwar	..	36,016
(d) Alwar	..	769·5
(e) Jaipur	..	11,459
(f) Mewar	..	12,694
Travancore State	..	7,625
Cochin	..	1,480
C.—Greece	..	50,000
Belgium	..	11,755
Switzerland	..	15,940
Bhutan	..	20,000
Nepal	..	54,000
Afghanistan	..	245,000

On a comparison with the Provinces of British India the State will be found larger than Bihar and Orissa (83,054), Bengal (77,521), Assam (55,014), N. W. F. Provinces (13,518), slightly smaller than Central Provinces including Berar (99,920), about $\frac{2}{3}$rd of Bombay (123,679), about $\frac{1}{2}$th of Madras (142,277), $\frac{3}{4}$ of United Provinces (112,191), $\frac{5}{8}$th of Punjab (135,496).

Among the Foreign Asiatic countries, the State is $1\frac{1}{2}$ times larger than Nepal (54,000), 4 times as big as Bhutan (20,000), and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ times bigger than Ceylon (25,332). It is equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ of Afghanistan (245,000), over one half of Japan (147,655) and is almost on par with Korea (86,000).

England and Wales combined (58,344) will go to make up only $\frac{2}{3}$rd of the State while Scotland (30,405) and Ireland (32,360) are each a little more than one third. The State is about six times the size of Switzerland (15,940) and more than seven times the size of Belgium (11,755).

7. **Inter-District Comparisons.**—A reference to the Imperial Table I, the State Table I and the map given at the beginning of the Report will show that of the total area of 84,471 square miles, three fourths—63,553 square miles—is absorbed by the Frontier Districts which are mostly covered by high mountains, vast deserts, and forests with very scanty population sheltered in valleys and other habitable spots. This region is not very important from the Census point of view at present unless further opening up of this difficult country attracts larger population for which there are very little grounds to be optimistic in the near future.

This leaves us with the $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total area 20,917 square miles of which the Jammu Province (inclusive of Jagirs) occupies 12,375 square miles *i. e.* $\frac{3}{5}$th; and the Kashmir Province shares the remaining $\frac{2}{5}$th equal to 8,539 square miles in all.

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The marginal table gives an idea of the average area of a district and a tehsil in each of the British Indian Provinces and States and is useful for camparative study. It will be seen that this State occupies the second place by having an average area of 6,501 square miles which is exceeded only by the desert Province of Baluchistan where the figure runs to 9,005 square miles *i. e.*, almost one and a half times that of Jammu and Kashmir.

Province or State.	Average area in square miles.	
	Of a District.	Of a Tehsil.
Assam ..	4,371	....
Baluchistan ..	9,005	2,588
Bihar and Orissa ..	2,985	....
Bombay Presidency ..	4,748	494
Bengal ..	2,744	....
Burma ..	4,549	....
Central Provinces ..	4,842	1,218
Madras ..	6,472	....
N. W. F. Province ..	2,704	....
Punjab ..	3,372	805
United Provinces ..	2,513	518
Central India Agency ..	819	....
Hyderabad State ..	4,856	....
Mysore State ..	2,866	....
Rajputana Ajmer Marwara ..	5,866	....
Travancore State ..	1,906	....
Baroda State ..	1,633	....
Jammu and Kashmir State ..	6,501	1,940
Gwalior State ..	....	676

Although for purposes of comparison the average is correctly given yet it should not be taken to mean that the jurisdiction of a district officer generally extends over 6,501 square miles which is too big an area for effective control of a district in this country which has no net work of railways and where internal communications are not yet fully developed.

In case we exclude the large areas of the Frontier Districts (which has only two districts and the Political Agency Illaqas) and of the Jagirs the average area of a district will work up to 2,399 $\frac{3}{4}$ or say 2,400 square miles which is quite reasonable for this difficult country and also compares favourably with the other Provinces and Indian States.

$$\frac{\text{20,917 Minus (1,627 + 95)}}{\text{8 (Number of Districts)}} = 2{,}399\tfrac{3}{4} \text{ square miles.}$$

Area of Jammu & Poonch Chenani. Kashmir Provinces.

This average is larger than Baroda and Travancore; nearly equal to United Provinces, N. W. F. Provinces and Bengal.

Similarly the average area of a tehsil is 1,940 square miles inclusive of Frontier Districts and 20,917/27 = 774 square miles excluding the Frontier Districts which approximates to Punjab (805) and is higher than United Provinces (518), Bombay (494) and Gwalior (676) and is less than only the Central Provinces (1,218) and Baluchistan (2,588); the figures of the latter two Provinces being unsuitable for comparison on account of inclusion of large sandy deserts in the former and big forests in the latter.

We shall revert to this topic in detail as we progress onwards to the relation of Area, Population and Density and for the present having given a preliminary idea of the area and the proportion of the districts and the tehsils of the State, it is essential to acquaint the reader with the basic principles of population upon which further comparisons have to be made.

II. Population.

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8. Population.—The Census of the State along with its dependent Jagirs and Illaqas as taken on the night of 26th February 1931 between the hours of 7 P. M. and 12 P. M. counted a population of 3,646,243 souls all told; (of which 1,938,338 were males and 1,707,905 were females) as against 3,320,518 persons counted at the last Census taken on the 18th March 1921. The total

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K 161 decennial increase comes to 5·64 per cent. against 3·1 of the previous decade representing a fairly satisfactory state of affairs for these tracts.

K [121] The total area of this division is 63,560 square miles or three-fourths of the area of the entire State while the population supported by this huge area amounts to only 288,584 persons *i. e.*, 7·9 per cent. of the total population leading to a resultant density of only 5 persons to a square mile against 183 of the Kashmir Province and 144 of the Jammu Province inclusive of Jagirs. The figures of density offer their own commentry and no words are needed to establish the extreme sparseness of the population in these parts. Taking into consideration of variation from decade to decade it will be evident that internally the tract has grown in population from 160,225 in 1891 to 288,584 in 1931 yielding a total increase of 128,359 persons or 80·1 per cent. in the forty years which represents the highest increase over this long period as compared with the other two provinces or any of the districts. But a study of the figures of percentage variation of this division in the Subsidiary Table No. III shows that there is a progressive decline in the percentage increase rate from decade to decade as is evidenced by the big fall from 44·0 per cent. decennial increase in 1891-1901 to 14·2 in 1901-1911 and to 3·1 in 1911-1921. This leads us to the conclusion that the figures of the earlier Census of these tracts were far from being accurate and as each succeeding decennium is conclusive to greater accuracy we may rightly conclude that the rate of increase which is manifesting itself at the recent decades represent the true state of affairs and the figures of the remote decades are not free from suspicion.

Coming to density proper the present Census gives a record of 5 persons to a square mile against 4 of the last Census which naturally means an increase in density by 25 per cent. but looking deeper into the figures we see that the actual density in 1921 was 4·29 and in 1931 it is 4·54 which gives a net increase of ·25 and reduces the percentage increase to a reasonable figure of 5·8 per cent. from 25 per cent. shown above on the basis of round figures.

K 133 241 The reasons for this dearth of population in this part of the State are not too far to seek as the highly mountainous character of the tract coupled with vast treeless deserts at an altitude of 17 or 18 thousand feet above the sea-level offers very little attractions to settlers who will scarcely find any land available for cultivation here especially when only ·3 per cent. of the total area is fit for cultivation and the normal rainfall does not exceed 5·7" which is hardly suitable for growing any crops. The passes remain closed during the winter when communications are generally cut off and the transmission of post is also attended with considerable difficulty. There are no roads worth the name.

K 161 The decade under report presents a record of increase in all the constituent units and the variation from 1·7 to 4·72 in the Ladakh district marks a decided improvement while the lowering of the percentage increase in Gilgit and Political Illaqas is due to more careful enumeration leading to greater accuracy. It is a patent fact that at the present Census efforts have been made for the first time to obtain more detailed data of the Frontier Illaqas which hitherto were enumerated on a special form having four or five columns instead of the General Census Schedule provided with eighteen columns.

W.T. 161 **49. Ladakh District.**—Having said so much by way of introduction we shall review the tehsil comprising this district in passing with the help of the marginal table. Starting with the Ladakh district having an area

Name of District or Tehsil.	Population 1931.	Density.	Percentage of Variation.		
			1921-1931.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.
Ladakh District ..	288,584	4	+ 4·72	− 1·7	....
1. Ladakh Tehsil ..	34,433	1	+ 0·16	− 2·9	—..
2. Kargil „ ..	89,220	7	+ 5·20	− ·1	....
3. Skardu „ ..	167,477	13	+ 4·69	− 2·8	. ..

[Errata: of. category 116, p. 329 for corrections — Analyst]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DENSITY.

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Division, Jagir, or Ilaqa and Natural Division.	TAHSILS WITH A POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE OF							
	Under 100		100-200		200-450		450-600	
	Area.	Population (000's omitted)	Area.	Population (000's omitted)	Area.	Population (000's omitted)	Area.	Population (000's omitted)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu and Kashmir State —	74,440 80·1	1,115 30·6	7,897 9·5	1,710 47·1	1,200 1·5	443 12·2	996 1·1	598 16·1
I. The Sub-montane and Semi-Mountainous Tract.	....	....	2,304 82·2	477 49·3	343 12·2	132 13·6	127 0·5	81 17·4
Jammu District —	....	....	844 80·2	160 43·6	343 30·2	132 36·4	127 19·7	81 62·1
Kathua District (Jasrota & Kathua tahsils only).	....	....	459 100	98 100	....	....	....	....
Mirpur District (Mirpur and Bhimber tahsils only).	....	....	1,001 100	242 100	....	....	....	....
II. The Outer Hills —	6,720 89·2	457 42·9	5,611 30·2	477 37·3	....	....	....	....
Kathua District (Basohli tahsil only).	913 100	96 100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mirpur District (Kotli tahsil only).	....	....	574 100	103 100	....	....	....	....
Udhampur District ..	6,109 100	356 100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Reasi District ..	908 84·9	107 49·6	680 63·1	113 84·5	....	....	....	....
Poonch Jagir ..	....	....	1,611 100	207 100	....	....	....	....
III. Jhelum Valley ..	4,249 69·0	272 32·9	2,796 32·5	691 33·5	317 10·9	275 23·6	743 8·7	549 33·7
Kashmir North ..	2,243 67·6	147 44·3	990 17·7	149 29·6	498 14·7	165 32·5	....	....
Kashmir South ..	....	....	1,459 57·7	399 44·1	449 15·9	149 19·4	743 30·4	549 36·9
Muzaffarabad ..	1,991 77·3	124 22·6	848 22·7	113 47·4	....	....	....	....
IV. Indus Valley ..	61,940 100	385 100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ladakh District ..	48,792 100	192 100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gilgit	3,113 100	31 100	....	....	....	....	....	....
Frontier Ilaqas ..	14,035 100	61 100	....	....	....	....	....	....

The figures in black represent the population per cent. which the area and population of each density group bear to the total area and population of the area concerned.

Density groups with no entries have been omitted.